

**THE WEATHER**  
Tonight and Friday generally fair; warmer Friday. Maximum, 42; minimum, 28; vapor, 15; at 8 a. m., 29; southeast winds; cloudy; .06 inch precipitation, mostly snow.

# The Evening Herald

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THE EVENING HERALD  
VOL. 4, NO. 295.

## CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION TO ALBUQUERQUE 1916

### WELCOME TO BOOSTERS ON THEIR RETURN BEING PLANNED

El Paso, Texas, March 4.—After a spirited contest between Albuquerque, N. M., and Amarillo, Texas, the Panhandle and Southwestern Cattlemen's Convention decided to hold its 1916 meeting in Albuquerque. The fight for the convention was carried on with determination by the two contending cities from the day before the convention met here until the voting ceased this afternoon. Much time was occupied in counting the ballot, and the final announcement was not made until 2:45 o'clock. The vote stood as follows: Albuquerque, 163; Amarillo, 114, giving Albuquerque a majority of 49 votes. Immediately after the announcement of the selection of Albuquerque for the place of meeting for 1916 the convention adjourned sine die.

At the election for officers which was held during the early part of the afternoon, the following were chosen:

J. H. Nations of El Paso, president.  
Abner Wilson of Clifton, Ariz., vice-president.  
"Dick" De Graftenreid of Buchanan, N. M., second vice-president.

Lee Bivens of Amarillo, re-elected treasurer.

William Harrell of El Paso, re-elected secretary.

The state quarantine against the foot and mouth disease, maintained by Texas and New Mexico, were endorsed.

### PLANS BEING MADE TO WELCOME BOOSTERS

As soon as President C. O. Cushman, of the Commercial Club, was informed of the victory of Albuquerque he began plans for a rousing welcome for the boosters who worked so untiringly for this city. It is expected that the Albuquerque delegation will return at an early hour tomorrow morning in a special. They will be met at the station by local enthusiasts and the Indian School band, and arrangements will likely be made to have the whistles of the city blow an additional greeting.

### RUSSIA EXPECTING VIOLENT FIGHTING IN GREAT ACTIVITY BY GERMANY WESTERN WARZONE IS REPORTED

Attempt Will Likely Be Made to Break Through Russian Lines by Capturing Fortress of Ossowetz.

Petrograd, March 4 (T. T. L. via London, 2:44 p. m.)—The German forces in northern Poland are concentrating their efforts in the eastern and western campaigns are reported in a statement issued at the war office which says:

Western theater of war: On the heights of Loretto, northwest of Arnsberg, our troops early yesterday morning occupied positions of the enemy, 1,600 metres (nearly one mile) wide, capturing eight officers, 558 French soldiers, seven machine guns and six small cannon. Hostile counter attacks during the afternoon failed.

"Renewed French attacks in Champagne were easily repulsed.

"Eastern theater of war: Russian attacks northeast of Lutsk led them into a flank fire from our artillery, and failed. Northeast of Lutsk Russian attacks broke down with severe losses. In the region south of Mykolaev and Chortkow and northwest of Przemyśl the Russians again attacked."

The opinion of Russian military officers is that the Germans, having been expelled from Przemyśl, their only hope of successful execution of their plan, which include securing the position of their left flank by breaking through the Russian line of fortresses, lies in taking Ossowetz.

From the character of the fighting it is evident that the Germans have determined to exhaust every effort to win this point.

The Russian occupation of Kerken, announced officially here, shows a slight advance on the northern front. Kerken lies on the left bank of the Amonde river, twenty miles northeast of Przemyśl. The capture of the town is of more than local importance, since it signifies failure of the German attempt to cut off the communications of the Russian forces operating in the Przemyśl district from those proceeding from Mykolaev toward Kolomyia along a line parallel with the Prussian border. This the Germans strove to accomplish by occupying positions along the Amonde.

Although there is a close correlation between the German advance from east Prussia and their operations in conjunction with the Austrians in the Stanislaw-Beskiad region of Galicia, at the other end of the front, Russian critics regard the activity of the Germans in the north as relatively of less importance.

It is regarded more as a diversion for the purpose of engaging the attention of the Russians while the Austro-German army is preparing for an important campaign in Galicia. In this region, it is said, the bulk of the Austro-German forces is concentrated.

Pass Dividends.

New York, March 4.—The directors of the American Steel Foundries company today passed a dividend on the common stock. The stock has recently been on the basis of half of one per cent quarterly. "Current business conditions," was given as the reason for the shape, top of the dividend.

### GERMANY WILLING TO AID SHIPPING BY NEUTRALS IF ALLIES WILL

Official Text of German Reply to American Note Is Received and Is of an Agreeable Nature.

### WOULD RESTRICT USE OF FLOATING MINES

Would Also Not Use Submarines to Attack Vessels Flying Neutral Flag, But Enemies Must Back Off, Too.

Washington, March 4.—The official text of the German government's reply to the American note suggesting that Germany and Great Britain agree on a plan to lessen danger to neutral shipments to the war zone was made public here today.

It follows:

"The imperial German government has taken note with great interest of the suggestion of the American government that certain principles for the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany and England be agreed upon for the protection of neutral shipping. They see therein new evidence of the friendly feelings of the American government towards the German government, which are fully reciprocated by Germany.

"It is in accordance with Germany's wishes also to have maritime war conducted according to rules which, without discriminating against one or the other of the belligerent powers in the use of their means of warfare, are equally consonant of the interests of neutrals and the dictates of humanity. Consequently it was intimated in the German note of the sixteenth instant that observation of the declaration of London on the part of Germany's adversaries would create a new situation from which the German government gladly would draw the proper conclusions.

"Proceeding from this view the German government have carefully examined the suggestion of the American government and believe that they can mutually see in it a suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen.

"With regard to the various points of the American note they beg to make the following remarks:

"First, with regard to the sowing of mines, the German government would be willing to agree as suggested not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. More over, they agree to put the stamp of the government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offense, however.

"Second, the German government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack merchant vessels of a neutral flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained, submarines would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law.

"Third, as provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of the submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy merchant vessels abstain from the use of the neutral flag and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such merchant vessels also abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force, since such procedure contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

"Fourth, the regulation of legitimate importations of food into Germany, suggested by the American government appears to be in general acceptable. Such regulation would, of course, be confined to importation by sea, but that would on the other hand include indirect importations by way of neutral ports.

"The German government would, therefore, be willing to make the declarations of the nature provided in the American note so that the use of the imported food and foodstuffs solely by the non-combatant population would be guaranteed.

The imperial government, however, in addition, embodies having the importation of other raw material used by the economic system of non-combatants, including foreign permitted. To that end the German government would have to permit the free entry into Germany of the raw material mentioned in the free list of the declaration of London, and to treat materials included

### AUSTRIAN ARMY OF RELIEF WAS DEFEATED

Petrograd Reports That General Brusiloff Won Noteworthy Victory to the South of Baligras.

London, March 4 (12:28 p. m.)—The interest of British leaders in the Russian campaign has again shifted to the extreme southern portion of the line of battle, where Petrograd reports that General Brusiloff has won a noteworthy victory south of Baligras, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians who were again pressing north to the relief of Przemysl. At the same time an unofficial dispatch from Bucharest credits the Russian forces with the re-occupation of Stanislaw, in Galicia, about 60 miles from Tarnopol.

At the same time Vienna reports the repulse of desperate Russian counter attacks in the Carpathians with comparative inactivity along the remainder of the line. Berlin admits officially the German retirement from Przemyśl, north of Warsaw, which was made in good order in spite of haste that necessitated the abandonment of wounded.

On the western battle front in France and Belgium, the French now appear content to hold the positions they claim to have won in the Champagne district.

While British battleships are battering for No. 8 and fort No. 2 in the narrows of the Dardanelles from a point ten miles within the entrance to the straits, French warships from the gulf of Saron are bombarding the Turkish positions at Bizair.

The battleships of the allies, which now show all the colors of the triple entente, have transferred the Dardanelles into an inferno which, according to British and French claims, has spelled destruction to the Turkish defenses.

On the other hand, reports from Constantinople deride this activity as ineffective. The Turks, however, do admit the destruction of the outer forts which they say they expected, but they declare the inner works impregnable.

In the political field it would appear that other neutrals are awaiting the lead of the United States before embarking on any course of action imposed by Premier Asquith's announcement of the retaliatory policy of the allies.

Proceeding from this view the German government have carefully examined the suggestion of the American government and believe that they can mutually see in it a suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen.

"With regard to the various points of the American note they beg to make the following remarks:

"First, with regard to the sowing of mines, the German government would be willing to agree as suggested not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. More over, they agree to put the stamp of the government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offense, however.

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### A REMARKABLE GAG RULE BY HOUSE SHUTS OFF ALL DEBATE

Steam Roller Which Ordinarily Suffices Does Not Satisfy Members of New Mexico House.

### HOUSE REJECTS SENATE BANK ACT AMENDMENT

Two Senate Bills by Democratic Members Favorably Reported in the House, Considered Significant.

(State Capital Bureau of Evening Herald, 51 De Vargas Hotel, Santa Fe, N. M., March 4)—When the senate met this afternoon a request was read from Mrs. Harriet L. Henderson, state president of the W. C. T. U., requesting a meeting of the legislature in joint session to hear Miss Mary Brehm of the national temperance board of the Presbyterian church. Senators McCoy and Laughren were appointed a committee to take up the matter with the house. They appeared before the house Republican caucus, which was in session, and secured an agreement for a joint session at 7:30 tonight to hear Miss Brehm.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 4.—One of the strongest petitions in behalf of submission of the question of statewide prohibition that has come before the legislature thus far was presented in the house this morning by Representative Palmer and was referred to the committee on state affairs without reading. The petition bears the names of 199 business men of Las Vegas, including several county officers, a number of bankers, the district attorney and other men well known in the county and state. The name of Eugenio Romero, father of the speaker, appears on the petition.

The petition was transmitted in a letter addressed to the speaker and the other San Miguel representatives, signed by Jefferson Reynolds, president of the First National bank of Las Vegas; J. H. Stearns, C. W. Werner and M. M. Sunby as a committee appointed at a public meeting to circulate the petition. The petition does not favor state wide prohibition, but states, "The prohibition question is one which has been agitating the minds of the people of this state for several years past and we believe that the voters are entitled to have an opportunity of expressing their wishes in the matter."

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